

I 'Aint Dead Yet

Time was I used to worry and I'd sit around and sigh
And think with every ache I got that I was goin' to die.
I'd see disaster comin' from a dozendifferent ways
An' prophesy calamity an' dark and dreary days.
But I've come to this conclusion, that it's foolishness to fret,
I've had my share of sickness, but I

Ain't
Dead
Yet!

Wet springs have come to grieve me an' I've grumbled at the showers,
But I can't recall a June-time that forgot to bring the flowers.
I've had my business troubles, and looked failures in the face,
But the crashes I expected seemed to pass right by the place.
So I'm takin' life more calmly, pleased with everything I get,
An' not overhurt by losses, cox I

Ain't
Dead
Yet!

I've feared a thousand failures an' a thousand deaths I've died,
I've had this world in ruins by the gloom I've prophesied.
But the sun shines out this mornin' an' the skies above are blue,
An' with all my griefs an' trouble, I have somehow lived 'em through.
There may be new cares before me, much like those that I have met,
Death will come some day an' take me, but I

Ain't
Dead
Yet!
—Edgar A. Guest.

SOME THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT OUR STATE

Missouri is first in poultry.
Missouri is first in diversified farming.
Missouri is first in number of crops and fruits.
Missouri has the largest feeder cattle market in the world.
Missouri has the first and largest hay market in the world.
Missouri is first in the production of eggs and of market poultry.
Missouri is first in profits in the production of pure-bred live stock.
Missouri is first as a well watered state, both for crops and for live stock.
Missouri grows more, better and taller blue grass than Kentucky or any other state.
Missouri has both the first and second largest horse and mule markets in the world.
Missouri is first in quality and flavor of all fruits, not overlooking apples, persimmons or pawpaws.
Gentry county, Missouri, grows more blue grass and blue grass seed than any other county in the world.
Missouri, in number of poultry and annual sales of poultry products, is the first state in the poultry world.
Missouri grows more blue grass than all the combined states north of its northern border or south of its southern border.
Missouri live stock lives more days in the year and with less loss from exposure than the animals of any of the other great live stock states.
Missouri wins more mule and jack prizes at public stock shows and fairs than any other state of nation—first in the show rings and markets of the world.
Missouri is the home of more fine Shorthorn and Hereford pure-bred cattle than any other state in this nation.

Missouri is the home of more great live stock breeders and more long established herds than any other state can show in a hundred years of development.

Missouri live stock has won first and last, more combined honors in the show ring than those of any other state, considering numbers, and signal victories, in a united group.

Missouri wins more blue ribbons and prizes on live stock, and holds more successful public stock shows and sales of pure-bred high grade live stock than any other of the states, and also tops the great fat stock markets oftener.

Missouri is the first cattle state in the nation, when you consider it from the combined standpoint of both grade and pure-bred cattle, their cost of production, their quality, and the acre cost of grazing and wintering, the state being first in live stock profits.

Missouri farmers do not carry all the eggs in one basket all the time—therefore seldom first in the size of any crop, yet oftener the standard of average yield and evendition of many crops than any other state in these United States.

Missouri has 1,040,000 horses, 378,000 mules, 919,000 milk cows, 1,745,000 other cattle, 1,525,000 sheep, 4,305,000 hogs, and 33,178,000 poultry. Total of meat animals, 8,495,000. Value of live stock (1920) on a conservative grade basis, \$378,840,400.

Missouri is fourth (1920) in live stock values, and eighth (1919) in value of all crops, third in winter wheat production, growing more corn than growing more corn than twenty-three

states combined, and more hogs than twenty-one states, being on an average year "The Fourth State" in American Agriculture.

Missouri's field, orchard and garden crops in 1919 totaled \$566,050,260. In addition, the miscellaneous rural products totaled \$433,621,080. The live stock amounted to \$378,840,400, omitting pure-bred increases above meat or grade values. Grand total, \$1,378,511,470—A Billion Dollar State!

LIST OF NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOKS

The Farmington Public Library is very glad to present the following list of interesting books to the public, especially as most of them have been contributed by friends here and in St. Louis.

A number have bought this month and the library hopes to have some new books every month.

Buff McCarthy, the Eagle Scout
Tazoo of the Apes
Beasts of Tarzon
Son of Tarzon
Tarzon and the Jewels of Ophir
It Happened in Egypt
Andy of Yale
Black Beauty
A Son of the Revolution
The King and His Wonderful Castle

Robin Hood and His Merry Men
Molly Make Believe
Hours with Men and Books
Rozier's History of the Mississippi Valley

The Hills of Stratemure
Animal Life on Sea and Land
The Lady of the Lake
The Speedwell Boys on Motorcycles

A Telegraph Boy
Do and Dare
The Tin Box
Risen From the Ranks
Hector's Inheritance
Tante

Drusilla
Johnnie Appleseed
The Red Planet
Duds
The Madigans
The Lightning Conductor in America

Soldier of the Legion
The Grand Canyon
The Land of Tomorrow
Seventeen

The Re-creation of Brian Kent
Mr. Britling Sees It Through
The Shepherd of the Hills
The Duke's Secret

Dora Thorne
The Shadow of a Sin
Rudiments of Music
Friends 'Tis Divided
Try and Trust
Christian Home
Speed Practice
Bible

Elements of Logic
High School Algebra
Civil Government
History of U. S.
General History
Medieval History
The Ne'er Do Well

In Search of Mademoiselle
Burning Daylight
Mary and Florence
The Wooing of Wisteria
The History of David Greene
The Blue Flower
From a College Window
One Year of Pierot
Cardigan

Frank on the Prairie
Christmas Eve on Lonesome
The Kidnapper
The Magnificent Ambersons
From the Households
Felix O'Bay
Elizabeth's Campaign

A COURSE IN ELEVATOR ACCOUNTING

One of the biggest factors in the successful operation of Farmers' Elevators is the bookkeeping end of the business. More failures can be charged to poor bookkeeping than to any other single cause. Recently a one week short course in Elevator Accounting was given in the College of Agriculture. This fall the College will offer in the regular short course an eight weeks course in Elevator Accounting and Management. The purpose of this work is to give young men and young women an opportunity to take special training in the bookkeeping side of Farmers' Cooperative Elevators. A complete set of elevator records will be kept. Two laboratory periods each week will be devoted to posting these records. To supplement this work some additional training will be given in Cooperative Laws, organizing and incorporating Cooperative Elevators, and some of the problems of management. This work will start with the beginning of the regular two year winter course, November 1, and will continue eight weeks. This work can be taken as an elective along with other special work of interest to country boys and girls qualified to take the regular two year winter course.

GAMBLING AT THE FOOT OF THE CROSS

While the Saviour of men was dying in blood the brutal soldiers who had crucified him threw dice for his clothing at the foot of his cross.

Today the world is in crucial agony. The vast masses of the ignorant Russian peasantry have found themselves freed from the yoke of age-long oppression, and in the mad delirium of freedom for which they had not been prepared they threaten to ruin the world. Brutal Bolshevik and unspeakable Turk wreak horrible vengeance upon those they hate or sate their lust and vent their cruelty upon defenseless women and helpless children. The women of Odessa are ravished by lustful brutes, who have them in their power; and the women and children of Adana are ruthlessly slaughtered and for no other defense than being Christians. The United States Government could have stopped much of this with a word months ago, and it would have spoken that word but for the obstructive tactics of the Senate. And what is the matter with the Senate? A large majority of the Senators of both parties have declared themselves in favor of a League of Nations. Few of them have had the hardihood to denounce such a league.

What, then, is the trouble? Simply that a presidential election is pending. It is well known that a large majority of the American people favor a League of Nations, and the leaders of both political parties want credit for framing the league in its final form. That is the milk in the present political cocoanut.

While young republics, which got their political ideas from us, are struggling for existence and threatened with extinction; while our associates in the world war exert themselves to restore and maintain international order, notwithstanding their own exhausted condition; while semi-barbarians threaten to imperil Christian civilization and thus create a condition which would compel our sons to go across seas again to fight; while the destiny of humanity trembles in the balance, our political leaders use public sentiment for a pawn and gamble for political advantage at the spoils of office.

Our financiers are anxious to profit commercially by the conditions created by the new world order. We want to increase our commercial supremacy—one of the points we achieved as a result of the war. We want to lay tribute upon the necessities of all the nations of the world. But we would like to leave to other nations the trouble and cost of keeping the world in order.

We are too blind to see that our efforts to profit by the misfortunes of other people are likely to bring similar misfortune to us. While our Senate talks and talks and talks, and eliminates and reeliminates, while the offending dignity of little men blocks the foreign policy of our government and keeps the world in suspense, the Russian radical, the South of Europe Socialist, the anarchists of every type sow the winds of distrust and discontent in our own land, and already there are signs that foreshadow the whirlwind.

The world is now too small for a nation to succeed in isolating itself. We cannot be a world power commercially and continue a nation of Robison Crusoes morally and politically. Our flag goes with our trade, our citizens go with our flag, and our flag must in turn protect our citizens. We are now a world power, whether we want to be or not; that much is an accomplished fact. Our only choice is whether we shall assume our share of responsibility in conditions which we have helped to create or try to shift all the responsibility to other shoulders; whether we shall be among the nations as a helpful friend or merely a Yankee trader with a chip on our shoulder.

Already our Secretary of the Navy is telling Congress that the size of the navy we shall need will depend upon the fate of the League of Nations. The size of the army must depend upon the universal military training, which our military men are urging upon Congress, with the heavy burden of taxation that it would entail, is based upon the idea that we cannot live in friendly relations with the rest of the world and therefore must be prepared to fight all comers at a moment's notice. In short, we are in danger of rejecting all overtures at a friendly understanding with other nations and of repeating the very folly for which we helped to crush Germany. What has become of our Christian idealism?

Unless we save ourselves from our present breed of politicians, we are headed toward chaos. We cannot afford to allow our leaders to gamble for party advantage at the foot of the cross of selfishness and greed upon which humanity hangs bleeding.

But we are not sounding a note of despair. The hearts of the masses of this country are in the right place. Politicians who think that our dominant motive is self-aggrandizement or greed of gain are playing with fire—Selected.

St. Louis—Arrangements completed for sale of states wool clip thru local company acting as intermediary between farmers and mills.

ADMINISTRATOR'S OR EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration upon the estate of Siraphine Poirot, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of St. Francois County, Missouri, bearing date the 24th day of June, 1920.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to the undersigned for allowance within six months from the date of said letters or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within one year from the date of the granting of letters on said estate they shall be forever barred.

C. H. ADAMS,
Administrator.
Attest: K. C. Weber, Judge Probate.
July 2, 9, 16, 23.

COX STARTED LIFE ON FARM

Governor James M. Cox, Democratic nominee for President, was born on a farm near Jacksonburg, Butler county, Ohio, March 31, 1870, the son of Gilbert and Eliza A. Cox. As a boy he learned to know what chores were early in the morning and late at night, as soon as he was able to lend a hand he spent more time at work than play.

His earliest recollection, he has told friends, is that his mother placed a big, old-fashioned horse collar in the floor and placed him in it, so he could not crawl around and get into mischief while she was doing housework. That was before the days of fancy, modern pens or coops. To purchase such a convenience was unthinkable in the Cox home and to make one took too much time for a busy farmer.

Cox as a boy attended country schools and later was graduated from the Middletown High School. He always was earning money of his own by all sorts of odd jobs. For some time he was janitor in a rural school. Later he was newsboy and printer's devil in Middletown, doing these things to earn a few dollars to help finance his way through high school, which looked to him like a very advanced education. He never attended college.

After he got his high school diploma he taught a rural school for several years. He liked the newspaper and print shop better, however. After learning the printers' trade he became a reporter on the Middletown News-Signal, then and still owned by John G. Baker, Cox's brother-in-law.

One day a railroad wreck in which several people were killed occurred at Heno, a small village near Middletown. Cox was correspondent for the Cincinnati Enquirer.

In order to monopolize the wire he tore a sheet off the News-Signal, gave it to the telegraph operator and said: "Send this until I get back." Then he ran all the way to Heno, got the facts and sent a lengthy story of the accident over the monopolized wire to the Enquirer. This incident landed him a job on the Cincinnati paper.

Cox Restores Old Home

The Cox farm and homestead was sold and for many years owned by persons not related to the Cox family. It has been purchased, however, by the Governor, who has restored the sun-baked brick house he was born in to its original appearance, so far as possible. On the farm he conducts general agriculture and has a fine herd of high-grade Hereford cattle.

His secretaryship to Congressman Sorg was a valuable experience for young Cox, and on duty gave him ambition to serve in Congress himself sooner or later. Upon expiration of Sorg's term Cox managed to borrow a sufficient capital to purchase the rundown, wheezing-for-breath Daily News at Dayton. His struggles in this undertaking, which more than once was at the verge of a breakdown, but eventually succeeded are remembered or known to all Dayton citizens. To this day they take a delight in relating how poorly Cox began and the success which finally became his.

He purchased the Dayton paper in 1898. Five years later he again went into the borrowing business in order to purchase the Springfield Press-Republic, which was on the rocks. Overnight Cox changed its name to the News, its time of publication from morning to evening and its politics from Republican to Democratic, and from that time on it gradually got back on a sound basis.

Both newspapers today are highly profitable institutions. A new building, with modern equipment, has been erected for each. Throughout his ten years of public service in Washington and Columbus, Cox has kept in close touch with all departments of his two papers. He still writes an occasional news story and more often an editorial.

Gave State Progressive Laws

Cox was elected to Congress in 1908 and re-elected in 1910. In this capacity he attracted the attention of state Democratic leaders, and in 1912 at the last nominating convention held in the state he became the party's candidate for Governor. That was the year when the Republican party split. Ohio had both a Republican and Progressive state ticket and Cox's election was a foregone conclusion.

He did not take things easy during the campaign, however. He stumped the state in behalf of a progressive constitution and other progressive legislation that he was ambitious to see in Ohio. The "new era in Ohio" or "the new order of things" he termed his program of fifty-six progressive measures, each of which was enacted during his first administration and remains on the books to this day.

No longer do they seem progressive in Ohio. They have won the stamp of approval and permanency. In this list are: compulsory workman's compensation system, rural school reorganization with a view to centralization of one-room district schools, state-wide primary elections, initiative and referendum judiciary, civil service, budget system for state finances, widow's pensions, prison reform, a statewide market and inter-county road system.

It apparently proved too much, however, to assimilate at one time and antagonized many of the interests it affected. The result was defeat for reelection in 1914. Two years later he came back with a "finish-the-job" program and was elected to a second term. Then came the war with resultant activities, which made Cox the logical candidate for a third term. He had no platform other than a "win the war" plank and delivered not a single campaign speech.

The Ohio executive himself was foremost among war Governors almost as soon as it became apparent that the United States was in a struggle that would determine whether its existence as a nation was to continue, and Governor Cox maintained Ohio as a leader among states in every sort of war activity. This was by no means surprising to those who had been in position to know the quality of his executive ability.

More notable, though, was the contact that Governor Cox kept with the Ohio boy and man who went to fight. In the face of obstacles that time after time seemed insurmountable, the



Satisfy the Whole Family with Gooch's BEST MACARONI

A big tasty dish of Gooch's Best Macaroni baked with bacon or salmon and well seasoned will delight everyone at the table.

Gooch's BEST MACARONI
Made of Specially Milled Durum Wheat

Economical and nutritious. Easily made. Supplies a highly nourishing and well balanced meal. Manufactured in Gooch's clean, modern plant. The highest possible quality is attained by using choicest durum wheat. Insist on Gooch's—the best you can buy.

Gooch Food Products Co., Lincoln, Neb.
Also makers of Gooch's Best Spaghetti and Egg Noodles

Governor succeeded in getting permission from the War Department to raise and have mustered into federal service, a complete division of infantry, and the Thirty-Seventh of "Buckeye" Division, with its long record of combat service in the trenches of Lorraine, the offensive in the Argonne, the front line at St. Mihiel and on the fields of Belgium is the monument left in history that speaks the results of his efforts. Months before this unit left the United States, however, another Ohio organization, the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry, recruited under state control, had been honored with a place as one of the four infantry regiments in the Forty-second, or "Rainbow" Division. And when volunteering ceased by War Department orders, thousands of Ohioans were still to follow; many of them, members of the Eighty-third Division, were to see active service with our Allies in Italy, and many more were to take the places of those who had fallen in the ranks fighting in divisions from other states.

Was Friend of Soldiers

The Ohio troops thus became important factors in the fighting machine that the United States constructed; yet never were the men in these units permitted to forget that the state which sent them against the enemy was not unmindful of their welfare. They were in a machine and part of one, but they were still sons of Ohio who knew that Ohio's executive was watching over them. In training camp the Governor was directly in touch with their progress; he visited them and made it his business to "know what was going on." He traveled to the dismal rain-soaked cotton fields of Alabama, where the Buckeye Division was in training at Christmas time on the "Santa Claus" special that brought gifts that the men who were to sail overseas in a few months might know their state remembered them in that holiday season, otherwise cheerless and for many, the last. When these Ohio troops embarked, their Governor was at the gangplank that they might still know that the prayers and hopes of those at home, represented by the state's chief executive, were with them. And when those who were spared to return were landed at the ports of debarkation it was Governor Cox who welcomed them back to the United States and to Ohio.

His election in 1918 made him the only Democrat elected Governor three times in the normally Republican state of Ohio. The only Republican ever elected to three terms was Rutherford B. Hayes, who was elevated to the White House before expiration of his last term.

Governor Cox is a lover of the out of doors, plays golf, hunts, fishes, rides horseback, takes long hikes. He is stockily built, with a strong neck, indicative of combativeness, and has remarkable physical endurance. He is an eloquent campaigner and after-dinner orator.

Governor Cox lives, when not at the

executive home in Columbus in a beautiful country home at Trail's End, near Dayton. He was twice married. The present Mrs. Cox was Miss Virginia Blair, daughter of Thomas S. Blair, Chicago business man. They have a 7-months-old daughter, Anne. Governor Cox's other children are: Mrs. D. J. Mahoney, Dayton; James M. Jr., and John Cox. The latter two are in school. The Governor is a member of the United Brethren Church.

HOGS NEED SHADE AND CLEAN WATER

Shade and clean water during the summer months are essential to successful pork production. All kinds of hogs must have shade. Too much direct sunlight and heat is a frequent cause of hogs failing to thrive and is often the cause of hogs dying. During July and August small pigs often blister on the backs and about the ears which causes, in some cases, severe infections and bad sores.


Expensive shelter is not necessary. Shade trees provide ample protection. Where no trees exist temporary shade may be provided by the covering of a frame with canvas, under which the hogs may go for protection. Some producers build individual hog houses with sides that may be lifted to provide an increased amount of shade during the summer months. This plan furnishes shade for hogs where only a few are kept.

Clean fresh water for drinking and wallow is equally as important as, or more important than, shade. The old time wallow hole covered with scum, which was once also the drinking fountain, is no longer in favor with the successful hog feeder. Hogs must have water to drink, and if they cannot have fresh water in the trough or fountain, they will drink where they can find it, regardless of its condition. This fact has caused some to believe that hogs prefer nothing better, but they do and will demonstrate the fact when they are able to get fresh water from the well.

The clean wallow hole is also important. Hogs may use the muddy wallow if no other is available; but, again if clean water is provided in a concrete wallow they will prefer it to the mud hole. Concrete walls are not expensive according to the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, if constructed at odd times, when regular farm labor can be utilized. An excavation 6 by 8 feet, or larger, and about 14 inches deep walled and floored with concrete and filled with water will prove a profitable attraction to the hogs in hot summer days.

Winston—Farmers State Bank remodeling building.

Altamont—County highway department building bridges, culverts and opening new road east and west intersecting with road into Gallatin. An average of five care live stock shipped from here a week.



Profits from Your Live Stock

ARE SURE IF YOU USE KRESO DIP N91

How many, many times you need something of this kind. To kill lice on a calf or calf, to treat a case of mange or ringworm, to wash out a cut or a scratch, to disinfect a wound or a running sore or gall. How often you could make good use of a reliable anti-septic if you only had it.

Keep Kreso Dip No. 1 on Hand
You will find it the best kind of insurance against loss from parasites and disease.

It's a Real Necessity on Every Farm
There is always good money in healthy, thrifty, well kept stock. Lousy, mangy, dirty, neglected animals are a losing game anytime and anywhere. Use a good dip and you will have no trouble. Be sure you have the right kind. No question about it if you use Kreso Dip No. 1.

For Sale by E. M. LAAKMAN, Druggist

SCIENCE OF LIFE
By J. L. Robertson, M. D.
What every young man should know. What every young woman should know. What every married couple or those about to marry should know. Mailed, postpaid, plain wrapper, \$1.00.
DALL PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Dept. T. F., Denham Bldg.,
Denver, Colo.



Mr. Glancy of The MARQUETTE
18th St. and Washington Ave.
St. Louis

A Refined Hotel for Your Mother, Wife and Sister

Single Room with Private Bath \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00
Double \$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00
Room without bath, single, \$1.25
Room without bath, double, \$2.00, \$2.50

4 Short Blocks from Union Station